D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1838.

No. 5 Vol. 53

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY, BY THO. T. BRADFORD FOR

DANL. BRADFORD. [Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.] PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE

Printing Office at the old stand. Mill street. TERMS OF THIS PAPER: For one year in advance \$2 50 If not paid before the end of 6 mos 2 00

within the year 3 50

Within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until al arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of to

A DVERTISING.

1 square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1,50; three months \$4; six months \$7,50, twelve morns \$15. Longerones in proporton.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

The Matchless Sanative. INVENTED BY LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

of Germany,

S astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which
have been pronounced incurable by Physicians in every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations,

The MATCHLESS SANATIVE is In phia-Is of half an ounce.

Dose for adults one drop, for children hatf a drop, for infants one fourth of a drop.

Price \$2 50 per Phial.

D. Bradford

Is the Agent of Doctor David S. Rowland, to relieve the Consumptive, by furnishing them with the Matchless Sanative, which can be had at his Auction Store, Main street, Lexington, where unther evidences of its efficacy will be while to the sampling.

exhibited to those applying.

D. B. has at this time but a small supply (72 Phials,) but shortly expects a quantity sufficient for this vicinity. Not an hour should be lost by those labouring under this most dire-ful of all diseases, least the present supply should be parted with before the reception of

As an evidence of the high repute in which the Matchless Sanative is held, the following extract is given from the Boston Morning Post. It appears by the following information given to the public by Dr. Rowland of this city, that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed what it professes to be—an efficient and valuable medicine, worthy the serious attention

MATCHLESS SANATIVE. DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has recently received, with many others of similar character -also very interesting intelligence from several of his Agents, especially in Salem, as will be seen below—which, together with the annexed certificate from three eminent German Physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sa-myself in give references as to my standing native, as being without a parallel in the histo.

ry of medicine. The unequalled reception with which it has met, speaks more than volumes in its favor .-Already has its list of Agents in America, in the short period of three months, swelled to the goodly number of SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE, (mostly Postmasters,) who have voluntarily applied for agencies from disferent sections of the country, or else kindly forwarded responsible names as agents, in cases there it was inconvenient for them to act in that capacity-and new applications are daily pouring in from every quarter.

Testimony No. 1. A letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq., of N. York. Dr. S. Rowland, --Sir, About the middle of

July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which professed to be a soverign remedy for

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this new medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as her lungs were rapidly conuming and no human means could save her. Still, as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their prac tice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indul-gence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, she suffered con-siderably for the first eight or ten days, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without

the least inconvenience. Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted form began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comforta-ble (though not perfect) state of health, is able

to be about house and attend church Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of ion, and so are all who knew her remarkable case, that she owes her life to the Sanative alone; and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I

plaints, with very great benefit.

I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the Physicians believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public

good, you are as liberty to publish it. Respectfully, &c. H. F. SHERWOOD. Lex. Dec. 18th 1837-51-tf.

Testimony No. 2.
Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Mass.
GERMAN SANATIVE.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable Medicine in this city have in their possession, many instances which have already been voluntarily made to them of the benefit resulting from it: use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street. Testimony No 3.

A certificate from three members of the MED-ICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of Medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives.—
Though we shall refrain from an expression of the region either of the soundness or unsquied our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's eew doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Loois Olfon Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest content, believing and appeals according to the content. and a new medicine, we held him in the minuse contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were in the maken of the said to be a said to make the maken the mak duced from notives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unavocated results; and as a menda for the contents of the c expected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into ome of our European Hospitals, is a sufficient

some of our European Hospitais, is a summer guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wheveuer it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.

WALTER VAN GAUTT, M. D.

ADOLRHUS WERNER, M. D. Germany, December 10, 1836. Lexington, Nov. 9, 1837.—45-tf

MR. MAGUIRE'S. Classical, Scientific and English SCHOOL.

ILL be continued for the Lext yea at the Cross Roads twelve miles from Lexington and from Fankfort, and five miles Versailles in Woodford county Kentucky. In the Institution a solid and complete Education may be obtained by Male and Female Students, in the Classics, Sciences and English Languages and a parental and delicate attention will be exercised towards those under his charge. References pro forma, are so ordinary and easily obtained, and many times, without substantial reputation to veil their ridicule, that I hope I shall be excused for giving none but my neigh-bors and patrons. Should, however, parents and guardians wish further information, I pledge society, connections and education, equal to

any in America.

My Terms are thirty dollars for a year of ter months making one term, without deduction for less time, to commence on the second day January next, and end on the first of November, 1838. We can accomodate fifteen or twenty boarders pleasantly and cheaply

JOHN MAGUIRE. Dec. 26, 1837.-52-\$5.

FIRST RATE LAND FOR SALE. WILL sell a first rate TRACT OF LAND, lying about one mile west of Georgetown, Ky. on the Frankfort road, and on the road from the Great Crossings to Lexington, without any road passing through it. I will sell either 230 Acres, or about 300 Acres, as may best suit the purchaser, and give immediate possess sion. Any person who wants a farm of this size, will be pleased with this tract, as it is as rich and beautiful as any Land in Kentucky. have the opipion of a first rate farmer, that the open land will produce 75 bushels of Corn to the acre this year, if seasonable, it having been in rye and clover for several years. The woods are well set in Blue Grass, and the whole tract enclosed and divided into lots with a first rate fence just reset. The location of this farm is very advantageous, being within one mile of Georgetown, where there are two Colleges and two Female Academies, with a fist rate Turn pike road leading to it, that can be used by the owner of the farm without toll. It is well wat ered and well timbered. Many persons would be benefitted greatly by selling their own farms and buying this tract. For terms, apply to the undersigned, or to Dr. R. M. EWING, of Georgetown, Ky., who is authorized to contract for me, and who owns all over 230 acres.

M. W. DICKEY.

Springland, on the Railroad. Jan. 4, 1833.

10 miles from Lexington, —1-tf.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, SS.

Messrs. William Kell, Thomas Kell, Nathan Kell, John Kell, Isaac Kell, John Hill, and Alseanda Hill, late Alseanda Kell, William Alseandar, Mary Blackburn—the unknown heirs of Timothy Carrington, and the unknown heirs of John Garrington, Asa Carrington and Eti Carrington-

NAKE notice that I will attend at my own house in Montgomery, State of Ky., on Saturday the 17th day of February, 1838, for the purpose of taking the depositions of William Barrow and Abraham Barrow, and others—to be used and read as evidence, on the trial consumptive persons in the medicine, measures have not yet heard of this medicine, measures onght speedily to be adopted to have it more onght speedily to be adopted to have it more and undetermined in the Montgomery Circuit. Court; wherein I am complainant and you de-fendants, and shall adjourn from day to day, until the same shall be finished, at which time

and place you can attend. ENNIS COMBS. Jan. 18, 1838.—3-4t.

TO RENT. FIRST rate Business House on City Row A Water street. For terms apply to D. MEGOWAN.

From the New York Mirror.

The following exquisite little poem is froms the pen of Mr. O. W. Holmes, whose tribute to the muses, have, from time to time, for several years, enriched the columns of the Boston papers. There is an essence of pathos in some stanzas, which cannot be excelled by any writer of the day. Its benevolent philosophy is also as a tacte far superior to that sickening sensibility that has predominated since the Della Cruscan era. The pathos of the fourth stanza, and the philosophy of the last, deserve the meed of immortality for their author.

LINES ON A GOOD GENTLEMAN. CY O. W. HOLMES.

I saw him once before, As he passed by the door-And again.
The pavement stones resound As he loiters o'er the ground With his cane.

They say that in his prime, Ere the pruning knife of Time Cut him down, Not a better man was found By the crier on his round Through the town.

But now he walks the streets, And looks at all he meets, So forlorn.
And he shakes his feeble head, That it seems as if he said, "They are gone!"

The mossy marbles rest On the lips that he has pressed In their bloom;
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year On his tomb!

My grandmamma has said-Poor old lady, she is dead Long ago That he had a Roman nose, And his cheek was like a rose In the snow.

But now his nose is thin, And it resis upon his chin Like a staff; And a crook is in his back, And a melancholy crack In his laugh.

I know it is a sin For me to sit and grin At him here: But the old-three-cornered hat, And the breeches-and all that, Are so queer!

And if I should live to be The last leaf upon the tree In the Spring!
Let them smile, as I do now,
At the old forsaken bough,
Where 1 cling.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN IN 1838. The sun will be eclipsed, visibly throughout the United States, on the 18th of September uext, between three and six o'clock P. M. The eclipse will be total, but annular; that is, the moon being too near the sun to hide it entirely from our view, will leave its margin visimoon pass directly between them and the suns exact centre.

The tract of country to which the eclipse will be thus central is stated in the American Almanac to be the following: Beginning to be visible in the unknown regions near the north pole, the central annular eclipse will pass, through Kams chatka in Asia, the British dominions in North America, not far west of Hudson's Bay; Lake Superior, Wisconsin ter ritory, Michigan, Lake Erie, the N. Epart of Ohio. the Southern part of Penn, sylvania, the Western part of Maryland Northern part of Virginia, Southern part of Maryland, Eastern shore of Virginia, and into the Atlantic Ocean; its course being from N. W. to S. E. The eclipse will be annular, over a space of 420 miles wide.

The ring in the place where it may be seen will continue only from four to about six and a half minutes.

At Baltimore the eclipse will begin at 6 minutes past 3 P. M. The ring will be formed at 35 minutes past 4; and be central at 27½ minutes past 5. The eclipse will end at 40 minutes past 4.

At Washington City and Richmond the several phases will be within a small fraction of a minute of the same time as at Baltimore.

At Raleigh within about two minutes of the same time; but there no ring will appear. The Sun will be a very slender crescent.

This crescent will be wider and wider with horns less and less sharp, as we go south and south west, or north and north east, from the path of the central e-This path first touches the earth at a

point near the north pole, a little east of the meredian of Greenwich. In a few seconds afterwards it attains its greatest northern latitude, (8 deg.) whilst for the first 8 minutes it moves rapidly westward until it is 98 degrees west of that meridian. In ten minutes after passing out of Virginia into the Atlantic Ocean, it leaves the earth at a point about 34 deg. west longitude, just one hour and 48 minutes and 34 seconds after first touching reaches, in width, from Fairfield county, Post.

North Carolina.

The counties of Virginia, through which the exact centre of the eclipse will pass, are Morgan, Berkley, Jefferson Fairfax and Accomac.

This will be the last central eclipse of the sun visible in the United States until that of May 26th 1854, which will be also annular. The next total eclipse of the sun will be August 7th, 1860.

Habits .- All persons should avoid forming any unnecessary habits of any kind, since a habit is always productive of great inconvenience, under those circumstances which prevent the indulgence of it. A habit of regularity in the meals may be called necessary, as without it there could be no regularity in our business. A regularity of meals is likewise promotive of health. But a habit of regular dram drinking, or the using of tobacco or opium, is not only one that is not only some what injurious to the health but one that renders its victim dependent on a gratification which he cannot always obtain, the want of which may some times be productive of serious consequences to the health. Even a regularity in our meals must not be too strict. An occasional omission of one will prepare the individual to endure a necessa ry abstinence on certain occasions, which if he was not accustomed to them might upset him, For this reason, certain wise men among the ancients used to fast habitually as often as once or twice a month Our ancestors appointed a fast for a different purpose-for the advantage of the soul rather than the body, All the in veterate habits should be avoided, which are not indespensible, like eating and sleeping. A man who is habituated to strong drink, cannot recover from sickness without a continuance of his spirituous allowance, while, at the same time, it prevents the regular operation of medicines. One who is accustomed to taking medicines while he is well puzzles the physicians extremely when he is sick. They are surprised to find that common doses of medicine produce no effect upon him. They are obliged to prescribe to such a patient by guess, since he is not affected by the mlike the average of markind, Almost all our vices are habits. formed at an early age, which the discretion of our riper years cannot conquer. The habits of impudence, petuence, profanity, and other disagreeable foibles, are as hard to be conqueredstrange as it may seem -- as the vice of intemperance .- Boston Post.

TO BE HUNG.

Negro HARRY was tried on Monday ble like a luminous ring, (annulus,) to last by the Romney Court for rape and those beholders whose place makes the an attempt to murder a white girl aged about 13 years-he was found guilty and sentenced "to be hung" on the 12th day of January next.

The little girl-whom he had so badly injured and left lying on a stone pile in the woods, where her friends found ner next day-with her scull fractured in three places, had so far recovered on Monday, as to be able to attend at the Court House and give evidence against the black demon in human shape.

The evidence adduced upon the trial was in substance, that the girl--Margaret Nelson, left her mother's dwelling to visit a neighbor, and on her return was accompanied by a Mr. Roboson, and a short distance from the place where she was found, Roboson separated from her and took a road more direct to his own

dwelling. If the girl had been found dead on whom would suspicion have rested? we answer on Mr. Roboson. No one thought of the Negroe-Roboson was sent last with her, not far from the place where she was found. And alone upon the information furnished by the young lady

was the negro arrested. The records of onr criminal Courts have many melancholy instances of the innocent being condemned upon circum stancial evidence, as week as this would have been -and though a conviction may not have been the result, yet suspicion and malice would have placed him in an unenviaole situation. This case illustrates in some measure the necessity of observing caution and a strict adherance to that merciful rule which require that ninety and nine guilty ones should escape, rather than one innocent man should suffer.—Cumberland Ala. Advo-

AN IRON HORSE .-- A mechanic named David Ritter of New Haven, has invented an iron horse, that is propelled by springs by the turning of a crank, which the rider does with the greatest ease, the horse is a fac simile of a live one; and will go at the rate of twenty miles an hour. He thinks there will be no use the earth, having traversed a somewhat for rail roads, as it will be much cheaper circuitous route of 5000 miles in length as the horse will not eat one bushel of and, (as we said before) the whole angular path being 420 miles in breadth. It largest a year, —N. Y TIER.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

iance with a resolution of the Senate of the 14th of October, 1837, in relation to the protection of the western frontier of the United States.

> DEPARTMENT OF WAR, December 30, 1837.

Sir: In answer to the resolution of the Senate, in relation to the protection of the western frontiers of the United States, I have the honor to transmit the accompanying reports of the Chief Engineer and the acting Quartermaster General, together with a report of the Com-missiones of Indian Affairs. That expected from Gen. Gaines will be sent as soon as it is re-

In presenting these documents, which are ably drawn up, and contain full and satisfactory information on all the topics embraced by the resolution, I might have considered my duty fully discharged, had not other plans been previously recommended, which I regard as entirely inefficient, but which have received, in some measure, the sanction of Congress. A

survey has been directed to determine the line of a road, which it is contemplated shall extend from some point upon the Upper Mississippi to Red river, passing west of Missouri and Arkansas; and it is proposed to place a cordon of temporary posts of ordinary construction along it, as a sufficient measure for the defence of that part of the country. In pursuance of the orders of Congress, officers have been appointed to perform that duty, and upon their report being received, measures will be taken to carry into effect the intentions of Congress, unless, upon a deliberate review of the whole watter, some more eligible plan of defence shall be adopted. My own opinion has been, from the time I first considered the subject, that such a chain of posts strung along the best road that can be constructed, furnished with all the means to operate, and with competent garrisons to occupy them, is not calculated to afford that protection which the border States have a right to expect from the Government, nor to redeem its pledge to protect the emigrant tribes from the savage and warlike people that sur-round them. The only possible use of such a road would be to facilitate occasional communications between the posts in time of peace.— Supplies would not be transported along it, for they must be brought from the interior. Suc-cors could not reach the posts by that direction, for they would be furnished by the militia within the line; and any attempt to concentrate the forces composing the garrisons in the event of an outbreak, would probably be attended with disastrous consequences, for the troops, whose route must be well known, would be exposed to be attacked and destroyed in detail. The enemy, having nothing to dread on their flanks or rear, might approach this road without risk, and attack the detachment on their ine of march, before they could concentrate their forces so as to offer an effectual resistance.

After mature reflection, I am of opinion that military posts ought to be established and kept up within the Indian territory, in such posi-tions as to maintain peace among the Indians, and protect the emigrant and feebler tribes against the stronger and more warlike nations that surround them; which the United States Indians "just so soon as the troops are removed from those posts;" and all accounts from that quarter confirm the impression.

Independently of the military protection which the existence of these posts in the interior of the Indian country afford to the emigraing tribes, and the good they are calculated to effect by the beneficial influence the officers are enabled to exert over the surrounding Indians, they more effectually cover and protect the frontier than ten times the number of fortresses, strung along in one line, could do. With the very limited knowledge of that

country as yet in possession of this Department, it appears to me that six or seven permanent exterior posts would be sufficient to pre-servo the peace of that frontier. It will be necessary, at the same time, to establish, at convenient points, interior line of posts, to serve as places of refuge for the inhabitants in periods of danger and alarm, until the militia can march to their succor from the interior, and the troops be put in motion upon the reer of the invaders Eight of these would be amply sufficient, from which patrols might be kept up along the fron tier to enforce the intercourse laws. Both descriptions of forts should be so constructed as to be defended by a small garrison, and in a manner that each part may be successfully maintained against a very superior force, both during the time the whole is being completed, and in the event of any portion of it being burnt or destroyed. This arrangement would require the establishment of a few depots of arms and supplies, from which communications should be opened to the posts. The accompanying skeleton map presents a view of the relative posi-tions of the posts and depots, and of the comnunications from them to the line of defend for the speedy transportation of succors and supplies. A regular force of five thousand men would be sufficient to garrison these posts, and with a competent reserve at Jefferson barracks, and an effective force at Baton Rouge, would I think both insure the safety of the western from tier, and enable the Government to fulfil all its treaty stipulations, and preserve its faith with the Indians. I would recommend, as an important auxiliary to this system of defence, the preanization of an efficient volunteer force, to be raised in each of the frontier States; the men to be mustered into service for a certain term of time, the officers to be appointed according to their State laws, and to be instructed a certain number of days in each year by the regular officers of the United States army at the posts within the States, and to receive pay during that period. In this manner an efficient corps ers may be created, and a body of volun eers be at hand to march to the succor of the order settlers and repel the invaders, whenever they are called upon by the proper authority

I venture to hope, if these measures are adopted by Congress, and carried into effect at an early day, so as to anticipate any hostile move ment of the Indians, peace will be preserved on our western borders; but if they should, unfor-tunately, be delayed until the discontent which exists among many of the tribes breaks out in to open hostility, and the first movements of that wild and warlike people prove successful, as they infallibly would do in our present unprepared state, it might require double the

in Connecticut, nearly to Raleigh, in DEFENCE OF WESTERN FRON- force, and quadruple the means, I have here indicated, to restore and preserve peace along that extended frontier. All which is respectfully submitted.

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON. President of the Senate.

ENGINEER DESARTMENT,

October 31, 1838.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit, herewith, a project for the defence of the western frontier of the United States, prepared in conformity with the resolution of the House of Representatives, of

the 14th instant, on that subject.

I have the honor to be, ve the honor to be,

Very respectfelly, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT.

The Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War. PROJECT FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER OF THE UNI-TED STATES, BOUNDED AS FOL-

LOWS, VIZ: Beginning at the mouth of the Sabine river, on the Gulf of Mexico, and running up said river to its intersection with the meridianal ter-ritorial line; thence along this line by Texas, to its junction with the Red river; thence along the western boundary of Arkansas and Missouri, to the mouth of the Kansas; thence up the Missouri river, to its union with the north boun-

dary of the State of Missouri: and thence fol-lowing the external line of the territory over which the Indian title has been extinguished, to Lake Superior, by the country to which the tribes east of the Mississippi have been removed, and which is in part still occupied by abori This line, the development of which cannot be precisely stated, but which is not short of 2,000 miles, will, on account of the physical nature of the country it crosses, and the relations

to be entertained with the people beyond it, be ivided into three sections, for each of which a particular system of defence ought to be considered, viz: The southern, embracing Texas on two sides; the middle, from Red river to the Great Platte; and the northern passing through he regions east of the Missouri river, and north of the Platte. First Section.—Texas is in the occupancy of a people with whom the United States enter-

tain the closest relations of friendship, which, it is believed, can never be interrupted, and but for the peculiarity of her position, in reference to another neighbor, and the fact that the north-ern frontier of her territory is but sparsely set-tled, and consequently unable to resist or pre-vent the passage of an Indian war party on its way to strike at our people, the presence of a military force near her eastern frontier, other than what is required to enforce the revenue laws, would hardly be needed. Circumstanced as she tions, and having a large numeral force of Indians to the north, whose disposition to aggression is well understood, the occupancy of some convenient positions within striking distance of the lines of communication to and from her northern frontier is rendered of primary necessity. The positions to be occupied, and the force ty. The postions to be occupied, and the force at each, must be regulated by circumstances to be developed by time, and the knowledge yet to be acquired of the country, as regards the facilities it may be made to afford for prompt are bound to do by treaty stipulations. To movements and easy transportation of supplies. For the present, the force should be limited to be to violate our faith, as there is reason to apprehend that it would be the signal of war. Persons well acquainted with that country assure us that war would break out among the ing out into open hostilities; and be so posted as to be able to concentrate at, or afford relief to, any given point, in the shortest time. Beore, however, a system of positions and comnications can be adopted with any certainty of attaining those indispensable conditions, the country on both sides of the Territorial line should be carefully examined by skilful topographers, with a view to ascertain the points of asys access, and the best location for the establishment of posts and routes of communica tion, either by water or over land. In the mean time, the navigable streams tributary to the Mississippi, from which the principal supplies are to be drawn, should be freed of their obstructions to the head of navigation; the Sabine, which is known to farnish a good navigation, hould in like manner, be cleared; the posts of Jesup and Towson, put in a state of defence; and the roads leading from the interior of Louisiana to the crossings of the Sabine be also put in order. These preliminaries being acomplished, it is believed the frontier along this section could be kept quiet by the presence of a moderate force, not to exceed three regiments of infantry, three companies of light artillery, nd eight troops of light cavalry; which might safely be reduced one regiment of infantry one company of artillery, on the return of better times to Texas. This force should be postd, one regiment of infantry and one company of artillery at Jesup; one regiment of infantry, four troops of cavalry, and one company of artillery, at Towson, which post will constitute the extreme left of defence for the middle division, and will accordingly be again adverted to; and the remainder, as a reserve, at Baton Rouge, from which point it could, as the necessity of the moment required, be transported in teamers, at any season of the year, in two days o Natchitoches, on its way to Jesup, in four to lowson, and in about the same tin prossing of the road from Natchitoches to Nagdoches, on the Sabine.

And if at any time the service of this reserve should be required in Arkansas, it could be landed opposite Memphis, in Tenneseee, where the National road towards Little Rock begins, n four days at most. It could also relieve Mo pile and Pensacola in less than three

From the forgoing statement, the importance of a strong reserve at Baton Rouge, for the puroses of prompt relief, is made manifest. idvantages of this position should not, there-ore, be overlooked in maturing a system of rontier protection.

Second, or middle section. - The country beyond this line is mostly elevated and free from marshy ground; is abundantly watered, thinly wooded, healthy, and has been assigned for the permanent residence of the tribes which have been, or are to be removed from the States and territories east of the Mississippi, and is still occupied by the aborigines originally found within its limits. In numbers they count, according to the same estimates, 131,000, and can send to the field 26,200 warriors. As yet no community of feeling, except of deep and lasting hatred to the white man, and more particu-

to be occupied on this division of the frontier, will, as before stated, rest on the Red river at Towson; the stationary and auxiliary force for which is put down at two regiments of infantry, two companies of artillery, and eight troops of dragoons. The next and most important position to be occupied is on the Arkansas, below the Canadian; and this is selected because of its commanding influence over the country in front, and the ease with which lines of communication to it may be established, by roads from the interior of Arkansas and Missouri, and by improving the navigation of the main river and its principal tributaries above. This position is central, or nearly so, to the front that will be presented by the most numerous and warlike tribes, which have been, and are to be removed, and who are known to entertain enmity to our people, and consequently require the presence of an imposing force to hold them in check. This force, it is thought, should not be less than two regiments of infantry, one regiment of dragoons, and two companies of light artillery, supported by two reserves, one posted at Little try, and one company of artillery; and the other at Jefferson Barracks, consisting of two regiments of infantry, and two companies of artillery. The first might, as occasion required, be pushed either up the Arkansas, across the filled by the presence of a force at this point, is mainly to restrain within proper bounds the aboligines residing on the waters of the latter river, and these occupations the country than the country in the country mainly to restrain within proper bounds the aborigines residing on the waters of the latter river, and those occupying the country to the north, and prevent their disturbing the quiet secured by treaty to the tribes farther south; and, also, in connection with the force planted at St. Peter's, to hold in check the stationary of cavalry, and one company of artillery; making, in the aggregate, for the middle division, a necessary force of eight regiments of infantry, two regiments of dragoons, and eight compa-nies of artillery. This force includes the reserve at Baton Rouge, and the garrison at Tow-

ference to the facilities with which they can be relieved or reached from the interior, as well as from the posts on either side. Two of these transparence of the section is retained and the section is the section of the section of the section of the section is retained and the section is retained and the section of the section is retained and the section is retai trom the posts on either side. Two of these stations ought to be established in the chain of mountains lying between the Red river and the Arkansas, two others between the latter river and it is believed no other point need be ter's; and it is believed no other point need be constituted an area of the station for this section is at Fort Snelling, near the mouth of the St. Peter's; and it is believed no other point need be constituted an area of the station for this section is at Fort Snelling, near the mouth of the St. Peter's; and it is believed no other point need be constituted and the station for this section is at Fort Snelling, near the mouth of the St. Peter's; and it is believed no other point need be constituted in the chain of the station for this section is at Fort Snelling, near the mouth of the St. Peter's; and it is believed no other point need be constituted in the chain of the station for this section is at Fort Snelling, near the mouth of the St. Peter is an area of the station for this section is at Fort Snelling, near the mouth of the St. Peter is an area of the station for this section is at Fort Snelling, near the mouth of the St. Peter is an area of the station for this section is at Fort Snelling, near the mouth of the St. Peter is an area of the station for the section is at Fort Snelling, near the mouth of the St. Peter is a section for the section is at Fort Snelling in the section is at Fort Snelling sions south of Towson through the Texan territory, an additional one, to be garrisoned from the reserve at Baton Rouge, might advanta-geously be established in the neighborhood of the Caddo agency or Coats' Bluff, on the Red river, which is represented as a good site for the object; making, altogether, three principal stations and six lesser ones on the first and second sections, to guard against Indian aggres-Each of these should be provided with the requisite numbers of quarters for officers and men, store-rooms, shops, stables, etc. arranged in a quadrangular or any other form required by the nature of the ground, to satisfy the cor ditions of good defence, proper ventilation, and easy intercommunication; the whole to be covered by lines of defence, which must be deter mined by the locality and the arms employed; a bastioned square or higher polygon, according a bastioned square or ingner polygon, according to circumstances, with the advanced works, is recommended. For the manner of distributing the quarters, etc. within the lines of defence, the plan prepared and submitted to the Secretary of War in March last is referred to. To this the preference is given over a cantonmen in the form of a hollow square, recommended by some officers, both on account of the greater compactness it admits of in the distribution of the accommodation, and the comparative with which such an arrangement may be dewhen it can be done, due coorony and a

When it can be done, due combing sense of greater security would seem to require sense of greater security would seem to require that all buildings planted in an Indian territory that all buildings planted in an Indian territory and inspection of inspect combustible materials.

3. Lines of communication -These will be by water and over land. Those by water will be up the Red, Arkansas, Maramec, Missouri, and Osage rivers; and those over land will be found traced in carmine on the accompanying map, to which reference is made for their num. ber and direction, as well as for the points they are intended to connect, viz:

Rock, where an arsenal is now under construc-tion, south-east along the right bank of the Ar-kansas, to the town of Napoleon, at its mouth; northeast to Memphis, opposite which a landing in Arkansas is established by the United States road, which begins at that point: north-eastwardly, by Jackson, St. Genevieve, and Herculaneum, to Jefferson barracks, with a branch west of Big river to the same point; porth of the Arkansas river to the month of the branch west of Big river to the same point; north of the Arkansas river to the mouth of the Canadian; west to the head waters of Poteau river, and thence, on both sides of the stream, to the subsidiary posts planted between Red and Arkansas rivers; and southwest to Washington, and thence to Towson to the west, and Coats'

would then become apparent, create confidence, and, in all probability, induce them to give vent to their long suppressed desire to revenge past wrongs, which is rostrained, as they openly and declare, by fear alone. That such a union will be formed, at no distant day, we have every reason to believe; and the period may be accelerated by their growing wants, and raise an impenetrable barrier in the direction of her frontier.

In consideration, then, of the number of these people, the nature of the country they

vice can require for maintenance of constant, 1. The left of the line of principal positions be occupied on this division of the frontier, ill, as before stated, rest on the Red river at owson; the stationary and auxiliary force for tation of the mails from each of the stations,

or other military routes is discussed.

The first step to be taken in this matter should be to free the rivers of the robstructions to the points colored in blue on the map. The improvement of the Red and Arkansas rivers are already authorized, and the work is in pro gress of execution; and for the other rivers p vision should be made the moment it is determined to use them as channels of relief; and in the mean time, a minute examination of the country through which the roads, or such of them as may be adopted, are to pass, should, as a preliminary, be required of the officers to be charged with their construction. The examination, as recommended for the 1st section should be intrusted to none but skilful topogrambul embraces a wide roage of phers, and should embrace a wide range country. The roads ought to be opened country. The roads ought to be opened feet wide, have a grade of not more than 2½ de at le be well drained, raised in the middle at least six inches, and bridged across the minor streams frontier; and the second, in like manner, over land towards the central position on the Arkansas, or to any other point north, as far as the Missouri rivers and by mater days and bridged across the minor streams. The opening, grading, and hridging of these roads should be made a military duty. And, in conclusion, it may be well to state, that their construction. the Missouri river; and by water, during the navigable seasons, to any part of the country bordered by that river. This latter reserve could also, in seven days, by steamers, be landed at Natchitoches, and in five at St. Peter's.—
The next position in point of prominence and importance to be occupied, and which will be the extreme right of this section, is on the Missouri, as near the Great Platte, but not be of it, as circumstance with a land of the section of the s

title is extinguished is occupied from Lake Superior to the Mississippi by the Chippewas, Menomonies, and Winnebagoes; west of this river, to the Missouri, by the Sacs and Foxes, Iowas, and Pottawatamies; and north of thes tribes, by the powerful and warlike Sioux; and at St. Peter's, to hold in check the state of the Missouri, but north of the Platte, west of the Missouri, but north of the Platte, west of the Missouri, but north of the Platte, west of the Missouri, but north of the Platte, by the Pawnees, Ottoes, Sioux, Blackfeet, &c. numbering in the aggregate not far from 201, but north of the Platte, west of the Missouri, but north of the Platte, west of the Missouri, but north of the Platte, west of the Missouri, but north of the Platte, west of the Missouri, but north of the Platte, west of the Missouri, but north of the Platte, west of the Missouri, but north of the Platte, by the Pawnees, Ottoes, Sioux, Blackfeet, &c. numbering in the aggregate not far from 201, and being able to muster 40,200 warriors 900, and being able to muster 40,200 warriors west of the Missouri, but north of the Platte, But, owing to the remote position of most these tribes from our settlements, we could not reach them without passing through the lands of these who have been removed west. No serious cause of apprehension, then, can exist of an outbreak from any of these tribes, singly 2. In addition to three positions already de-mated, there should be established subsidiary ations, to be garrisoned by detachments from 2. In addition to three positions already designated, there should be established subsidiary stations, to be garrisoned by detachments from the former, where should be deposited such supplies as may be necessary for the troops that may have occasion to visit them while on reconnoitering excursions or any other service.—

The selection of their locality should have reference to the facilities with which they can be relieved or reached from the interior, as well as the United States will, whenever, prove other was, in the United States will, whenever they was, and the United States will, whenever they was, and the United States will, whenever they was, and the Uni

occupied to enforce peace between the tribes, Arkansas, two others between the month of the and the Kansas, another near the month of the latter river, and another between it and the latter river, and another between it and the platte; and, for the purpose of deterring incursible and, for the purpose of deterring incursible and, for the purpose of profession to our transfer of pr rior, for the purpose of protection to out traders in that quarter; and a second one could also advantageously be established between the St. Peter's and the Platte, as a point of rest is now but small fears of a decline in and supply to detachments passing from one ris the market. ver to the other.

The communication from St. Peter's to the lake would be by the St. Craix and Bois-brule; and that with the Platte can be kept up over land without the chastruction of roads, as the Mr. McClintock, a staunch Van Buren country is highly favorable in its natural state

for the passage of troops.

The force to be planted at Snelling ought to consist of one regiment of infantry, and one It will not stop till Federalists are swept company of artillery; thus making an aggregate force required for the protection of the frontier against Indian aggression, and for the maintenance of the neutrality of our territory on the Texan frontier, of—

II the I chair it court,			
gent y 4 y 1 y 1 y 1 y 1 y 1 y 1 y 1 y 1 y 1		Tro's of Drag's.	Comp's of Art'y.
for the southern section, or 7	lex.		
an rontier	The last	0	1
for the middle section	8	20	8
For the northern section	1	0	1
	10	-	10

tillery at 940 a small force compared with the one it is intended to restrain. This force as before stated, may be reduced, on the return of quiet to Texas, to 9 regiments of infantry, 20 troops of cavalry, and 9 companies of artillery,

or 11,846. A plan of the forts to be constructed, an approximate estimate of their cost, as also that of

For the proximate distances between each point, and the marches, computed at fifteen miles for the least, and twenty miles for the longest, reference is made to the map, on which ally believed to be in a sound condition. they are written in carmine.

SHIPWRECKS .- The editor of the Sailor's Magazine has kept a register of marine disasters, which have come to his knowledge within the and thence to Toward to the Bluff to the south.

Second. From Cape Girardeau, Missouri, Second. From Cape Girardeau and through the populous sounties of Girardeau and through the populous sounties of Girardeau and Madison, in that State, and those of Carroll Madison, in that State, and those of Carroll and Washington, in Arkansas, via Talbot, etc. and Washington, in Arkansas, via Talbot, etc. to the mouth of the Canadian.

Kentucky Gazette.

From the Washington Globe.

New York, Jan. 15, 1838.

There is no certain intelligence of any active movemant by either party from Canada to day. The loyalists are busy in throwing up earthen embankments on In consideration, then, of the number of these people, the nature of the country they possess to operate in, the extent of our border settlements and their defenceless condition, it behaves the United States to take timely measures to give permanent security to that frontier.

This desirable object can, it is apprehended, alone be effected by the intervention of a strong restraining military force, judiciously posted both in and near the territory of the Indian; or by his ultimate civilization, and its attenboth in and near the territory of the Indian; or by his ultimate civilization, and its attendant division and tenure of real property in his individual right. Until, however, the latter is accomplished, the first must be applied as the only immediate conservative. Having arrived at this conclusion, the next questions are:—What shall this force be? How posted? And what auxiliary lines of communication should be established to secure to it the means of supply, relief, and rapid movement? To each of these, will briefly be attempted.

Fourth. From Coats's Bluff, in Louisiana, via the point where the boundary line strikes in due season. An attempt has been made by this officer to attack Navy Island by boats from the shore. It failed on the outset; the volunteers refusing to embark or place themselves in reach of the insurgent cannon. A couple of floating batteries are being erected by the loyalists, but, without regular troops, they will prove to be of very little service can require for maintenance of constant, States within which they he, but also from the States further to the eastward; and it may not be improper to remark, also, that by these contest, despatch will be given to the transportations of the will be given to the transportations of the will be given to the transportations of the will be given as a beginning to the stations. and take them.' This will be consider which is an important consideration in a military sense, and one which should not be over-looked when the propriety of establishing these siderable excitement yet prevails at Bufi falo. The bold avowal of McNAB that the Caroline was burned by his orders, feeds the flame; and the affidavits he has published in relation to this transaction, are in nowise calculated to soothe or allay the ferment. The rumor of the muster made by Dr. Duncombe, in the London district, gains strength. There is, I believe, little doubt that he is in arms and that the loyalists have no disposable force to send against him. The discontent in Canada is far wider spread than many believe. If the insurgents can once gain the main land, and have any courage' the cause of the loyalists will be next to hopeless. All the wonderful displays of attachment to the British power, which at the commencement of the troubles was so highly vaunted of by the Government press seem to have settled into a complete apathy. The raising of troops proceeds very slowly. I do not pelieve that at this moment the levalist force exceeds two thousand effective men. This, with possibly a thousand or fifteen hundred volunteers, constitute the entire as near the Great Platte, but not in of it, as cir-licarriage towards the Canadian more than one hundred volunteers, constitute the entire cumstances will admit. The object to be ful. | number of miles: hence its introduction as one army that is to keep the Canadas in subjection. A movement on the offensive, I am given to understand; on good authority, will shortly be made by VAN RENS. SELAER. This, as I have all along main-

ained, will decide the contest. Exchange is looking up. Bills on Engand have been purchased by an agent of the United States Bank at ten per This is to assist Mr. JAUDON in London, who finds himself greatly embarrassed. These funds are, without doubt, for his use. From alarm, or dislike to his commission in London, the bankers of the British metropolis have generally refused to "open an account" with him. The merchants there also eye him with no little disfavor. One of the objects Mr. JAUDON had in view was to sell \$7,000,000 old stock of the United States ceeded. I am led to conclude so from the fact that the stock of the United States Bank has run up to-day 12 per ct. I can assign no other probable reason. The money market is firm. Ten thousand dollars Treasury drafts were sold this morning at 5-8 discount only. The Wellington, from London, has arrived. She brings no news of any importance. The cotton market at Liverpool and Lon-

City news, Thave none. A HARRISON man, is elected Mayor by 86 majority, The Democratic rally has commenced. from the field. With this good news I

New York, Jan. 16, 1838.

Canada there is nothing I have not al- raltar, out of reach of the troops. ready informed you of. An attempt at perous or enviable condition.

The paper money bubbles are daily getting us into fresh trouble. The Coming them to the place of rendezvous. monwealth, Franklin, and Lafayette, eastern banks, are bursted. The Mid- Detroit on the 5th, from Black River, dlesex Bank, of Cambridge, is expected shortly to follow suit. Suspicion is open- Blanc. ing both eyes, and narrowly watching First. From the auxiliary station at Little the roads proposed as lines of communication, the roads proposed as lines of other would be submitted but for the press of other would be submitted but for the press of other concerns. This had a tendency to again raise the price of specie, which is upon which to base these estimates.

The Adv. quotation. Our city banks are gener-I am given to understand it is their intenappointed day; and that they will do this ded. whether the Philadelphia banks agree to | From the Detroit Advertiser, Jan. 10 do so or not. Trouble may therefore be expected among these later institutions; perusal of a letter dated Amhersburg 4 portions, on the 18th of November, thus to enable the Secretary of War to carry the provisions of the Government of the control of the session of the newly elected three thousand five hundred dollars. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Secretary of War to carry the provisions of this control of the newly elected three thousand five hundred dollars. vor against Philadelphia, and will be The Patriots made their appearance States: much higher. The Philadelphia Banks off Malden about sunset on Monday night "The Crown being competently au-

quence of the heavy debt due them from Anne, two scows, and divers boats a being so largely indebted to the New and one six pounder, beside a large York Banks. That mammoth concern quantity of arms, and some hundred of the United States Bank, wilt ruin Penn- men. sylvania if not speedily arrested in the more than two months engaged in. I am between the town and Bois Blanc, in have brought the calamity upon them- boat United, which was employed in selves; and, though they deserve little bringing down passengers from Sand-

help them! setting aside the contemplated Conven- river. tion for the Presidential nomination. It is now thought by many among them, that it will produce nothing but discord end of Bois Blanc. The large schooner and confusion. The insult offered to was at the south end of Bois Blanc, and Messrs. CLAY and HARRISON at the WEB-STER Astor House celebration is bitterly which induced the belief that there were resented by the friends of both these gentlemen. Webb's bungling apolegy It was assumed by the officer in command at the SANDY WELSH CLAY dinner, for at Amhersburg that the Patriots will be his former neglect, only added fuel to possessed of Bois Blanc Island. flame. In the West the friends of HAR. RISON are taking strong grounds. Judge BURNETT of Cincinnati discontinued ta. king the Whig paper of that city because the editor "appeared to be more in favor of Mr. CLAY than of GEN. HARRISON. The war between the rivals has thus commenced. The Whig presses may attempt to disguise these facts, but disunis on is already planted in their ca np.

The small note bill comes on for disussion in the Senate at Albany, to-morrow. It cannot get through that body without being so completely changed that its Whig fathers will all disown it. I believe I may say it is scotched, if not kill-

ed .- Globe. NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1838. I trust this is the last time I shall have advert to the Canadian insurgents. They are totally disbanded, and the dismemberment of the Canadas from Great Britain is for a time postponed. The English flag was hoisted on Navy Island on the 15th. Seeing the use that has been made of it, I do not suppose it will again be left in its defenceless condition. It is naturally a strong hold and will be maintained as such. The whole force of the insurgents turns out never to have exceeded five hundred and fifty effective men. The one hundred per day joinings of volunteers were all fabrications of the Buffalo papers. They are much to blame, since it is now doubted but that they were all along aware of the true state of affairs. Let it pass, The emute is over -allons sauper.

The boundary line will be the next exciting topic of the press. The fanfaronading on this subject will be truly awful. Guns, drums, trumpets, blunderbusses and thunder will adorn many a paragraph. But there will be no fight, no border skirmishing. As a proof of the little love evinced by our borderers to the success of the late commotion, not a single public meeting has been held in Maine to sympathise with, or assist the exciters of the tumult, or even to wish success to their cause. From this I infer that the border question will not be very difficult of settlement. Great Britthe peace," and a few newspaper vapor- and arrest the offenders. ings will not disturb it.

dinner is talked of. The Pittsburg (Penn) From the Cleveland Herald January 18. city election has petrified the Whigs. THE WESTERN CANADA WAR-HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

Detroit papers to the 12th. That city is ward of \$2000 each. in a high state of excitement, and has been the theatre of stirring events. On to contain no very great news. From but the Patriots had taken them to Gib

gaining at foothold on the Canadian side Ambersburg, and the Detroit Advertiser is about to be made by the insurgents. estimates the royalists under arms on the To remain inactive much longer would Western fronties at 1000 or 1200 strong. do them serious mischief. If they can The Patriots at Bois Blano, an English effect this, and are successful in their Island at the month of the Detroit river first skirmish, it will materially alter the were estimated on the 18th at from 800 present aspect of their affairs, which to 1000, well armed and supplied with however flatteringly represented by their ammuniston. The Advertiser says volunwell wishers, are not in the most pros - teers to the Patriot cause are hourly arriving from the interior, and wagons and every species of small craft are convey-

held in Detroit on the subject of Canadian

The Advertiser of the 10th, says, a nearly one per cent. above yesterday's heavy cannonading was heard in the only 4 were killed, and that the rest farmers to be employed as may, in the opinion direction of Malden, on the night of the 9th, between 12 and 2 o'clock. were taken prisoners, some of whom were severely wounded. It appears to

tion to resume specie payments at the test and most important news is appen- but 14 or 15 men on board the Ann.

he United States Bank, and from their large schr. 3 field pieces, 2 12 pounders,

The schr. Anne sailed up in front of desperate game of chance it has been for Amhersburg along the British channel, not often given to prophecy, but there early part of the evening. The Royalwill be a terrible crash throughout that sists fired upon her, and she returned the state at no very distant day. They fire with two cannon shot. The steampity, I cannot refrain from saying God wich to Amhersburg, was also fired upon with muskets. At the same time one or The Whigs are beginning to talk of two American steamboats passed up the

> The schooner supposed to be the Anne, then steered round the northern there were lights on Hickory Island, small boats and scows moored near it.

The Canadians on the frontier are in great commotion, and a few families in Sandwich, have actually taken refuge in this city.

The above facts are confirmed from other sources.

From the Detroit Free Press, Jan. 10. By authentic information which was received here yesterday from Malden, the fact is placed beyond a doubt, that the patriots have taken possession of Whitewood Island belonging to the British. On Monday evening, an armed schooner in possesion of the Patriots, sailed along up in front of Malden, between the town and Island, when the royalists fired upon her, which was returned with two cannon shot from the schooner, which report says killed several negroes. The steam ferry boat, "United," which was plying between Sandwich and Malden in the service of the royalists

not learned. Great consternation, we learn, prevails among the Canadians along the river from Malden to opposite of the city. An attack upon Malden it was supposed would be made in the course of last night The patriots are represented to be in high spirits and rapidly augmenting in numbers. Those who fled to the States on the breaking out of the insurrection in Cauada are now returning, fierce for battle, anh joing the forces on the Island. Our Canadian neighbors opposite, are

was fired upon, with what effect we have

families, we understand have removed over to this city within the last two days. About three o'clock yesterday morning a large body of men on their way to to the seat of war, siezed upon the steam boat Brady in our port, but by the spirit and energy of our civil authorities she was retaken, after a slight skirmish, and

the men on board of her dispersed. Since the above was in type, we are informed that two of the patriots were slightly wounded during the engagement at Malden in which several of the roy alists were killed, as above stated.

From the Detroit Free Press, Jan. 11. The steamboat Erie was forcibly taain is not so mad or grasping as some ken from this port on Tuesday night by would have us believe; and even if she a body of men belonging, it is supposed Bank to meet the Treasury upon it. In this object he may have partially suctiast encounter her people would desire. The alarm bells were rung and our citiast encounter her people would desire. to engage in. Our power is fully known zens generally rallied as soon as possi- Rock, the seat of Government of Arkansas, to and acknowledged, and the loss of our ble to the wharf, but before any considamity of far more consequedce than erable number had collected, the boat and double the disputed territory. This her men were out of reach of our auwarlike hectoring may therefore be tuf- thorities. We understand that the propfered freely to breathe its fierce blasts. er officers proceeded yesterday to the It is the interests of both nations to 'keep se at of war, to recover the boat

> An extra from the office of the Sand-I have nothing new to communicate on wich Herald dated 6 o'clock yesterday commercial or money matters. The moruing, says that Lieut. Wright had just quotations already given remain unvari- arrived there by express from Malden, the schooner with three pieces of cannon and twenty prisoners, among whom it mentions Dootor Theller, of this city, and Gens. Blount and Gibson, of Canada, By#the mail this afternoon, we have for whom the governor had offered a re-

The reports which have come up on this side are, that the schooner in qesthe night of the 5th the jail was forced, tion was taken with a considerable num- teen south, range one west, the northwest and and 450 stands of arms stolen. A de- berof men and arms, night before last. New York, Jan. 16, 1838.

The letter I send to-day will be found contain no very great news. From and 450 stands of arms stolen. A development of millitia was sent in pursuit but the Patriots had taken them to Gib but the Patriots had taken the Barbara them to Gib but the Patriots had taken the Barbara the Barbara them to Gib bu land, when they received a fire from the British troops are concentrating at loyalists, which cut her rigging so as to render her unmanageable. She then drifted down the river near the Canada shore where she was boarded and captured, and her men and arms taken without

> pears to be the general impression of the followed by the patriots again raising eight hundred and thirty-eight by virtue of treaties between them and the United States. their flag, when the slaughter commenced. The royalists, however say that Secretary of War cause as many We have no time for details. The la- be generally conceded that there were

Spain and Mexico. - The Queen Re. We have just been favored with the gent of Spain, in her speech on the open.

cannot resume specie payments in conse- Their force consisted of the schr. or sloop thorized, by a special law of the cortes. with the United States of America, on the basis of the acknowledgement of their independence, I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have ratified, in the Queen's name, the treaty concluded in Madrid, towards the close of last December, between Spain and the republic of Mexico, and I flatter myself that this reconciliation between persons who should look upon each other as brothers, will produce incalculable benefits to both

"I am animated with similar feelings respecting the other States of America; in proof of which, I have opened the Spanish ports to the trading vessels of Venezuela and Montevideo.

"I have also ratified the artlicles of which, I have opened the Spanish ports to the trading vessels of Venezuela and Montevideo.

"I have also ratified the articles of peace, protection and commerce, agreed upon between the Captain General of the Phillippine Islands and Sultan attos de Iolo.

A NEW LIGHT .- An ingenious chemist in France, having found, after many experiments that a void produced by electricity in a glass vessel becomes luminous, has at last succeeded in forming a long bottle, of three inches by thirty, from which having exhausted the air and otherwise acted upon it by a galvanic battery, a light is now emitted, being hung up in his apartment, equally clear, butnot so oppressive to the eyes as that of the sun -London Paper.



By Authority.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SE-COND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Public-No. 1.] An act to authorise the President of the United States to cause the public vessels to cruise upon the coast in the winter seasons, and to

relieve distressed navigators. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Ameri-ca in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to cause any suitable number of vessels, adapted to the purpose, to cruise upon the coast, in the severe portion of the season, when in a high degree of excitement. Several the public service will allow of it, and to afford such aid to distressed navigators, as their circumstance and necessities may require and such public vessels shall go to sea prepared fully to

public vessels succession render such assistance.

JAMES K. POLK. Speaker of the House of Representatives. RH. M. JOHNSON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, Dec. 22, 1837.

M. VAN BUREN.

[Public.-No. 2.] AN ACT to ratify and confirm certain official acts of John Pope, late Governor of Arkan-

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the locations, sales, and transfers of John Pope, late Governor of Arkansas, of a quantity of the public land, not exceeding ten sections, (or six thousand four hundred acres,) which was granted by Congress to Arkansas to build a State-house at Little authority vested in him by an act of Congress of the fourth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same are hereby, ratified and confirmed: Provided, said location, sales, and transfers, were in conformity to legal subdivisions, be those divisions fractional quarter sections or not: And provi-ded, also That the gross amount of acres of land thus located, sold, and transferred, for the purpose aforesaid, does not exceed six thousand four hundred acres; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to cause patents to issue to said purchasers, bringing intelligence of the capture of their heirs, or their legal representatives, for the late Governor's several locations, sales, and transfers, whenever the applications are properly made by said purchasers or their legal representatives.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the northeast and southwest quarters of section twenty-seven, township eighteen south, range one west, the southeast quarter of section twen-ty-eight, same township and range, the southwest quarter of section fifteen, township ninesoutheast quarters of section nine, same town-APPROVED, Jan. 16th, 1838.

[Public .-- No. 3.] AN ACT to provide for the payment of the annuities which will become due and payable to the Great and Little Osages, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight;

red, and her men and arms taken without a struggle.

From the Detroit Free Press, Jan 12th
We have no further particulars that can be relied upon as true from the seat of war at the mouth of the river. It apo sions as will, in his opinion, be most useful to them, to the value of eight thousand five hunpatriots, who witnessed from Whitewood dred dollars, and when purchased, shall cause sland the capture of the schooner Ann, said provisions to be distributed among said In-The steamboat Macomb arrived at Detroit on the 5th, from Black River, with a large number of Patriots for Bois

The steamboat Macomb arrived at that all the men on board of her were killed npon the spot. They assert that when the vessel ran aground, the patriots when the vessel ran aground, the patriots tribution shall not be made, unless said Indians. lanc.

Large and spirited meetings have been then run up the black flag which was agree to receive the same in discharge et the annuities due them for the year one thousand

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the of the President be deemed necessary to aid and instruct said Indians in clearing and cultivating their lands, and such additional stock, implements of husbandry and seeds to be purchased for the use of said Indians, as the agent or superintendent may judge necessary; Pro-vided always, That the whole expense incurred under this section shall not exceed the sum of

severe crippling. The exchange is already from two to five per cent in our fa

at Amher sburg, from which we gather
notices the relations of the Government
with Mexico, and the South American
to enable the Secretary of War to carry the
provisions of this act into effect, the sum of
twelve thousand dollars be, and the same is
hereby approximately a sum of twelve thousand dollars be, and the same is ney in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. APPROVED, Jan. 16th, 1838.

GAZETTE LEXINGTON. KY.

THURSDAY,......FEB1,..... 1838,

Hawes, for the bill commonly called the struction to the Constitution not warrant of the Sovereign Pontiff. Two of the freedom of the press; that I have deter-Sub-treasury Bill, and other public doc- ed by its verbiage, nor thought of by its best physicians of Bologna had been sumuments, for which they will please ac. framers. Is this the propitious time to moned to attend at Rome. The nuncio cept our thanks.

Our State Legislature at the last dates had not consumated any matter of much importance. A resolution had passed the house of Representatives, fixing on the 16th inst. as the day for adjournment. The Senate had not acted on the resolu-

In the House of Representatives of dulge in horse-racing or card-playing. the United States a bill was introduced for an appropriation to pay the troops in Florida, for which there is now no provision.

Mr. Wise opposed the appropriation carrying on this war, until the house the prosecution of the war. He is "fol- will have to answer. lowing in the footsteps,' not of patriotism, but of Websterism.

A beautiful little girl, about six years of age, was considerably injured by a cow yesterday, on our street, whilst passing to school, It appears that the cow hooked her in the mouth, and split the entire cheek with her horn. Ought not our corporation to pay some attention to such matters, as well as to the immense number of untaxed Dogs which infest our streets and market.

Columbus, Ohio, consisting of about 500 liffalty or any other office, that such in- be remidied by a new constitution. delegates, nominated WILSON SHANNON, Esq. as their candidate for Governor at the next October election. The Republican presses seem to have but little doubt of his success.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION. Two weeks since we published the

speech of Mr. Wickliffe, in the House of Representatives, against the bill for tak ing the vote of the people on the propriety of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Kentucky. We have since read the speech of Mr. Dixon, who is in favor of the bill, and which we intend (in fairness) to give our readers, so arms, by Court Martial. soon as we can find room-and we have also read the letter from M. Flournoy, Esq., a citizen of this county, to the Editor of the Frankfort Argus, on the same patches have been forwarded, we learn, its beneficial use. Legislation has been answered according to his folly; they and other subjects, which will be found to ir F. B. Head, from Sandwich, adin this paper.

We unite with Mr. Dixon and Mr. benefit government was instituted,) have were beaten. One of the schooners was at all times the right of amending or al. captured, in which there were 400 stand as little as possible to do with the gene- for the want of such members as Duncan tering their constitution. But we still of arms, 2 field pieces, and a quantity of amunition. It is said one man only man say, that a wish to do so, ought to have killed on the side of the invaders, and tions as its rightful province of action, ply. Why it has been so I know rot, originated with the people themselves.

There has been no application to the legislature, by the people, for any such gislature, by the people, for any such hem. law was desire

under burthens, rc-Those lab sort to the best means for relief. No application having been made, we are bound to presume that the burthens were like the fly on the bull's horn, unknown until the fly itself made the communication.

The objections urged by Mr. Dixon to the present Constitution, are the manner of making "Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, and some other officers" -and he thinks the people would be in of Judges to a term of years, instead of allowing them to hold them during good death of 15 men and 12 boys. behaviour," Mr. Dixon is therefore in favor of a Convention.

Now we would ask Mr. Flonrnoy, whether, if he could believe the Constitution would be amended in accordance ding the stoppage at Alexandria. with Mr. Dixon's views, he would go for a Convention?

Mr. Flournoy is in favor of having a legislative Assembly only ouce in two or three years, and the only objection to ted in the duchy of Luxemourg. the present Constitution stated by him, is, that the Legislature shall hold an annual session. We have great doubts whether Mr. Dixon would be in favor of a Convention, if he believed Mr. Flour-

noy's amendment would pass. The bill has passed for taking the ty in lieu of her hereditary revenues. sense of the people of this State as to call the Convention or reject the meas- mosaic pillars, about 15 feet high, in uare—and we call upon Mr. Dixon and very good preservation. This is the credit, and direct to me your next num-out a word in opposition.

to the community by said Convention.

From bad legislatisn, crimes have been perpetrated to such an extent, as to saloons, that news had reached the office We are indebted to Messrs, Clay and cause the wisest lawgivers to give a contion of the alarming state of the health liberties? We should not be surprised, Rome. if the Legislature should be vested with one who might indulge in the intoxicatnot from suffrage, any who might in our gracious Queen.

there have been copper medals struck, fit, and the great entertainment of the Liverabout the size of a cent, with which the poolers. country is expected to be inundated, re-He said he would not vote one dollar for presenting this subject in a very odious object of which was the assassination of Louis light. On this matter the opinions of made an examination of the manner of Kentuckians are more divided than is by the name of Hubert, dropped his pocket carrying on the war. It would thus generally believed—and until the elec- book, which contained the plan of an "Infernal seem that Mr. Wise would permit the tion in next August, there will be an ex- machine." We view the whole as "my eye patriotic defenders of the country to citement, little thought of, and for which and Peg Martin." starve, until his examining committee the friends of the Convention bill, who, shoald justify the management used in unasked, forced it upon the community, Paris to meet him.

To our adjunct in general politics, the ed in England. Editor of the Frankfort Argus, to his "wonder how long before the Squire will be high sheriff of Fayette?" we answer : that if the present Constitution should re- duction of the United States Magazine there is nothing but what we can get main, and the Editor of this paper retain and Democratic Review, should be a standhis office, life and faculties, he will be en | ing article, in every paper in this union titled to the office, when he arrives at until deeply fixed in the breast of the the age of 79, and he has not quite at- present and rising generation. I hope I tained his sixty-first year. And we will will be continued in the Gazette until af- the laws. I know of no other way by query was an insinuation that the Editor prospect that it may rouse the people of of the Kentucky Gazette could be ope- this state, to see that our present Legis- altered, and so amended, that they have A Democratic Convention, held at rated upon by the prospect of the shere lature is worse than useless and can only almost ceased to be read. sinuation is beneath the dignity of a gentleman, and probably proceeded from the sordid avarice of its author.

> ed at Hamilton, U. C., is dated January er of legislation upon the general inter-13, 1837. This paper has appeared to or indirectly on the industry and property us hitherto, as being fully identified with of the community. Such power must be the patriots, and willing to sustain all perpetually liable to the most pernicious their measures—the number before us, abuse, from the natural imperfection, would indicate, that "discretion is the both in wisdom of judgment and purity better part of valor." Nevertheless, we of purpose, of all human legislation, exobtain from it some facts:

> the royal assent to the bill for the sus pension of the habeas corpus act, and the fish and tyrannical, are ever vigilant, perbill for the trial of foreigners taken in severing and subtle in all the arts of de-

has passed the house of Assembly."

al, as we are sure it was intended for administration of justice, for the protectigate. 1838, from the euents recorded.

The latest intelligence we have seen, is from the slip of the Baltimore American of the 29th from which we extract the following:

(Sunday,) and Liverpool to the 16th

favor of limiting the tenure of the office on the 22nd until the 1st of February.

A new flurry has sprung up between | "fostering hand," undertake to disturb, Holland and Belgium, in consequence of under the plea of directing the process the former having endavored to exercise The natural laws which will establish the right claimed by it of the sovereign- themselves and find their own level are ty over the forest of Grunenwald, situathe best laws. The same hand was the

A letter of Dec. 13th from Brussels. states that couriers were arriving and the assurance that we cannot err in truststarting from and to all quarters occasioned by this affair.

by the Commons on the night of the 16th, beautiful order of the latter." as the amount to be given to Her Majes-

The excavations of Pompeii have lately been prosecuted with much activity. the propriety of calling a Convention, Near the street of the tombs there have | Sir: and it now remains with the voters, to been found in the vestibule of a house

ly to reflect, as to what are the benefits terior of the house corresponds with this Office. I am already a subscriber to expected.

From the Siecle.

London. Dec. 17 .- Col. Arthur has power to prohibit the citizen from bear | been knighted and obtained the local ing arms in his own defence. To dis rank of Major General in Canada. Sir franchise, and escheat the estate of any George Arthur leaves town shortly for his government of Upper Canada. The King of Hanover has named Baron Muning draught—to exclude from office, if chausen to be his minister at the court of

In addition to which the slip contains an ac-On the subject of emancipation, much count that an American seaman, had attempt excitement may be expected. Already ed to imitate Sam Patch, by vast leaps into the

That another plot had been discovered, the subject is that a man returning from England

That the Duke of Nemours had broken his

That the prices of cotton was still maintain-

For the Kentucky Gazette.

The following extract from the intro-

"The best government is that which governs least. No human depositories The latest Canada "Express," publish can, with safety, be trusted with the powposed constantly to the pressure of par-"On Friday the Lieut. Governor gave tial interests; interests which, at the same time that they are essentially sel-"The bill authorising the detention of whole history of human society and govpersons suspected of treason or sedition, ernment may be safely appealed to, in evidence that the abuse of such power "IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.—Des- a thousand fold more than overbalances the best authority, that a fool should be schooners, full of the evil, moral and physical, by which and even corrected, too, when necessary. men, had arrived off Barbleau Island, mankind has been afflicted since the crea- We never have wanted men of fire and near Malden. That they effected a land- tion of the world, and by which human of genius in support of the past or present Flournoy, that the people, (for whose ing, a battle ensued, and the invaders nature has been self-degraded, fettered administration, yet our party, have left

law as has been passed, consequently, gan) it is said has demanded the arms, It will be perpetually tampering with the order, whilst they have claimed all the the inference was strong that no such they having been stolen from that state." private interests, and sending forth seeds decency for themselves. This claim, We hope the Editor has not been fright- of corruption which will result in the too, set up whilst this corps are exercise ened out of a year's existence; but that demoralization of the society. Its do- ing a course that would dishonor the meathe date of his paper 1837, was accident- mestic action should be confined to the nest portion of Claimmarket or Billingstiou of the natural equal rights of the citizen, and the preservation of the so- Jackson man would want to find the very cial order. In all other respects, the vor-UNTARY PRINCIPLE, the principle of FREE- ting so renowned a hero, would indicate DOM, suggested to us by the analogy of if not infuse some spirit of chivalry, yet the divine government of the Creator, until we had the speech of Mr. Hamer SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. and already recognised by us with per- of last year, and of Messrs. Duncan and By the ship Garrick, at New York, the fect success in the great social interest Potter this, the abominable invoctives of editors of the journal of Commerce have of religion, affords the true 'golden rule' the Curs of the opposition have remained received London papers to Dec. 17th which is alone abundantly competent to almost unanswered Their arguments work out the best possible general result have been well answered by Benton, Parliament was expected to adjourn of order and happiness from that chaos in the 22nd until the 1st of February.

An explosion of foul air in Springwell olliery, near Wreckington, caused the eath of 15 men and 12 boys.

The project of steam communication of justice between man and man, and under the sure operation of this printing. Wright & Buchanan, but the snappings of the Buffalo Springs. He also states that his father is a slave and owned by Judge Daniel, in Lynchburg, Virginia.

Bricos, in Amberst county, Virginia, in 7 miles of the Buffalo Springs. He also states that his father is a slave and owned by Judge Daniel, in Lynchburg, Virginia.

He is about twenty years of age, 5 feet 10 more than 15 men and under the sure operation of this printing under the infliction of the lash, as the Grecian Thersites white hat. The owner, (if any,) is requested to come forward prove property pay charges colliery, near Wreckington, caused the single nucleus of a system of adminis- Duncan. I fancy I see the fellow, Wise, The project of steam communication and under the sure operation of this printion of the lash, as the Greetan Therstock white lash, as the Greetan Therstock with India through the red Sea has been ciple, the floating atoms will distribute and combine themselves, as we see in the beautiful natural process of chrystality will be so to all honest men who in full operation. The last communication and under the sure operation of this printion of the lash, as the Greetan Therstock white lash, a in full operation. The last communica- the beautiful natural process of chrystal- but it will be so to all honest men who tion effected in forty, three days, inclu- ization, in a far more perfect and harmo- read it. nious result than if government, with its

Mr. FLURNOY'S LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS.

Author of the moral, as of the physical

world; and we feel clear and strong in

Major Flournoy, and all others, serious-liferst discovery of the kind, and if the in- ber, to be sent to the Georgetown Post to result, and what may be the injuries beginning, something valuable may be four Republican prints, sufficient to se- TER SINGLETON, aged 33 years. cure the perusal of the news and current Descended from one of the oldest,

in the present day.

free exercise to all desired legal and lea was conveyed, by private charity, in a gimmate rights; the denial is calculated state of insensibility, to the almshouse, to disturb, not the enjoyment of the right; and the same night his wretched existhis is calculated to appease. For my- ence was terminated .- Norfolk Herald, self, I know of no provision in the Con- Dec. 20. stitution that calls aloud for amendment; along well with. Were I to select a measure that most needed correction, it would be to do away the necessity of annual sessions of the Legislature; to put down this unnecessary multiplication of say further to that Editor, that if the ter the next August election, with the which this proneness to legislation and The acts have become so multiplied, so

> Were our sessions to be held biennially, or even triennially, by the Constitution giving the power of convening to the Executive head, in all cases of emergency; to be exercised upon his proper responsibility, there would be time to test the laws by experience, and a saving produced of near a hundred thousand in each year that the Legislature did not meet. Objects surely not contemptible

in their character. I am particularly gratified with your giving the speech of Mr. Duncan to the public. I have met with nothing, in all the region of party contest, that I have been so pleased with; it has been for want of reply, of this characted, that the colouring of the administration banners have been dimmed. Why, I have asked ception and corruption. In fact, the have such fellows, as Wise, Peyton, Ewing, Graves, and others, been allowed to pour fourth their Balderdash, their scur-

Surely it is not to be expected that a circumstances of espousing and suppor-

With high respect. M. FLOURNOY.

FROM WASHINGTON. Our special corrrespondent transmits to us the following notice of yesterdays

proceedings in Congress. Washington, Jan. 26, 1838. UNITED STATES SENATE.

tarting from and to all quarters occaing, in the former, to the same fundamental principles of spontaneous action and self-regulation which produce the Northern Frontier which was read in full STATES SENATE.

The Committee of finance in the Senate by Gentlemen for dress. Part of the ate reported the Bil for the defence of the Northern Frontier which was read in full SUPERFINE CLOTH DRESS & FROCK

Died, on Saturday night last, Mr. PE-

events of the day, but a few of your last wealthiest, and most respectable families It was said yesterday, in the political numbers having fallen into my hands, in our neighborhood, and left almost the through the politeness of a friend, in sole possessor of the vast family estate, which you have manifested an indepen- the subject of this notice found himself. dence so honorable, and so becoming the on the day when the law allowed him to mined to become a subscriber; not only erty which could not be estimated far to secure to myself the pleasure of read- short of \$300,000. Unfortunately, though amend the Charter of our rights and has paid two visits to M. Mole. A French ing and contemplating a course so manly no commod pains had been bestowed on prelate is about to take his departure for but as an encouragement for the exercise his education, and he had manifested no of a virtue so necessary, and, with a few deficiency of mind or direliction of prinexceptions, I am sorry to say it, so rare, ciple, he was left to his own inclination and propensities, which led him to idle I am pleased with your defence of the pleasures and dangerous courses and aslaw passed this session for taking the sense of the people as to calling a Convention. At present, I am not in favor of calling a Convention, but most decid-who knew his weakness, and sought to edly in favor of legalizing the exercise take advantage of it. It is needless to of the right of the people to vote for it; enter into particulars. In two or three I consider the number cannot be too few, years the race course and the gaming por the advocates too low in point of table swept his large estate, and left him consequence, to have a right to demand a helpless dependent on a few friends; this privilege; they have a right to be but habits of intemperance, which he acheard; any argument founded on the quired by his associations at the gaming paucity of numbers, would be, a felo de table, and in which he now indulged to a se; for the same reasoning that would greater excess than ever, to drown the build a conclusion upon the smallness of recollection of his folly, soon unfitted him Phillip. The whole information given on the number, would show the absurdity of re- for any other society than that which is sistance, when nothing but a large num- found in the lowest resorts of drunkenber or a majority of the whole, can car- ness. We would not unnecessarily ry the measure. But it is said to be dis- wound any feeling of affinity-but the turbing in its consequence; such argu- lesson he has left to the rising generation ments are unfriendly to the principles to warn them against the snares and pitof self-Government, and all democratic falls which beset their paths in the purarm, and that the queen and princes had left institutions: besides, I deny the fact; suit of vicious pleasures, is too useful the way to quiet public feeling is to give to be thrown away. On Saturday he

> APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESI-DENT. By and with the advice and consent of the

Senate,
COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS. Thomas L. Shaw, Georgetown, S. C. Robert Garnett, Tappahanock, Va. Robert S. Smith, New Bedford, Mass. George Bancroft, Boston. SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Samuel Hall, Portsmonth, N. H. Thomas H. Jervey, Charleston, S. C. Domingo Acosta, Fernandina, Fa. Benjaimin J. Shain, Ponchartrain, La. NAVAL OFFICER.

Thomas S. Wayne, Savannah Ga. APPRAISER. Charles Kiddell, Charleston S. C. LAND OFFICERS. REGISTERS.

Hampton L. Boon, Fayette, Mo. R. K. McLaughlin, Vandalia, Ill. RECEIVERS. Samuel Cruse, Huntsville Ala. Armstead D. Carey, Sparta, Ala. Uriel Sebree, Fayette, Mo.

MARRIED-On Friday evening, by Dr. C. W. Cloud Mr. CHARLES HOWARD. to Miss Ann M. Prewitt, of Jessamine

MARRIED-In this county, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Jacob F. rilous invectives unanswered. We have Price, Col. W. BRYAN to Mrs. ELIZA CRUTCHFIELD, all of this county.

> DIED-At the residence of her fadaughter of JAMES BEACH, in the 17th year of her age.

-In this city, at the residence of her Son, Jas. B. Milligan, Mrs. Jarret Milli gan, at an advanceed age.

SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO.

HE Subscribers continue to manufacture, and have on hand Chewing Tobacco In all cases it may be retured if not found sot-

isfactory.
It is kept for sale in Boxes and Kegs at the Drug & Paint Store of Grant & Wilson, Cheapside.
DEWEES & GRANT.
Lex. Feb. 1, 1838.—5-3m. CLARD and FLAXSEED taken in ex-

WAS COMMITTED CHARLES HUNDLEY, As a runaway, and says he is to be free on the 1st of August next;

that he is bound to his uncle, Chas. Freeman, man of color, to learn the Black-Smith trade He states that his uncle lives with Freeman Briggs, in Amherst county, Virginia, in 7 miles

Jailer of Fayette county.

Lex. Jan. 27, 1838.—5-tf.

OLD ESTABLISHED Clothing Store.

MAIN ST, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. FOUR DOORS FROM FRAZER'S CORNER.

FRANCIS WEAVER

a first, second and third time, and ordered to be engrossed. There was no discussion on the bill, and being passed, the Mr. FLURNOY'S LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS.
Fayette 17th January, 1838.

Sir:
I enclose you a five dollar bill for the Argus which you will please place to my argust and direct to making an appropriation of \$625,00 for the defence of the Northern Frontier. This bill was read a second and third time, and ordered to be engrossed, withtime, and ordered to be engrossed, with-Jan. 25, 1838.-4-3m.

BREAST PIN, in the form of a star; the centre set is designed for hair, and has ound it small sets of jet and pearl.

Whoever will return it to this office shall be iberally rewarded. Lex. Feb. 1, 1838.—5-tf.

Last Notice.

A LI. Persons indebted to CRUTCHFIELD & TITEORD, and to BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD, previous to the 8th of December last, are carnestly requested to call and liquidate the same on or before the 10th February, as longer indul-gence cannot be given. Those failing to comoly, will find their accounts and notes in the nands of officers for collection. JOHN B. TILFORD. Jan. 25, 1838.—4-td.

For Sale.



HE Subscriber will sell the choice of two well proved JACKS; Also, a large young STAL-LION of good stock, 4 years old this Spring. The purchaser can have

ime, giving good security for purchase money.
M. FLOURNOY.

7 miles north of Lexington.
Jan. 11, 1838.—2-4t.

CITY OFFICERS.

THE Mayor and Council of the City of Lexington will meet at their Council hamber on Thursday, the 1st day of February, peing their regular meeting for February, at 3 clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing.

An Assessor and Assistant Assessor:

A City Collector: A City Treasurer

A Captain of the Night Watch and 3 subor-linate Night Watchmen;

A Clerk and two Weghers of the Market.
An Inspector of Weights and Measures;
A Keeper of the Grave Yard.

Applications for LICENSES of all kinds, must e made at the same time.
T. P. HART,

Clerk of the City. Jan. 25, 1838.-4-td.

CABINET MAKING.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at his Shop, on Main Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where he will thankfully reeive and execute all orders in his line Jan. 18, 1838.—3-tf.

U. S. MAII.

GOODINTENT LINE,



LEAVES LEXINGTON DAILY AT 3 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR MAYSVILLE RUNNING THROUGH

IN 8 1-2 HOURS. FOR SEATS APPLY AT THEIR OFFICE OPPOSITE THE RAIL ROAD WAREHOUSE, OR AT KEISER'S HOTEL.

THE OFPOSITION GOOD INTENT LINE LEAVES LEXINGTON

Y RAIL ROAD to FRANKFORT, there A. M., and arriving at Louisville at 5 P. M. This company is supplied with substantial Troy and Lancaster Coaches, excellent teams, and careful sober drivers. All racing is expressly forbidden, and baggage or parcels at the

risk of the owners thereof. Passengers will confer a favor on the prother, on the 20th inst., Miss PAULINA, prietors of this Line, by reporting to the agent at Louisville or Maysville, the names of

any drivers who may attempt to race.

McNAIR & WEAVER, Proprietors.

S. B. Vanpelt

ILL continue the business at the old stand and will, at all times, be ready to wait on the old customers of the house and such new ones as may think it their interest to give him a call. He has at present on hand an extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS, &c.

every description, which will be sold low, for CASH Jan. 4, 1838. -1-tf.

Notice.

HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. Carty & Cook. and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patron-O the Jail of Fayette county on the 17th January, 1838, a Negro Man who calls himself

Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf.

HE Undersigned have this day purchased of Mr. J. J. FLEMING, his entire TOCK OF GROCERIES, And have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which they offer at eitheir Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN CARTY, Jr. ISAAC COOK.

Inn. 4, 1838.—1-16.

Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY? LEXINGTON, Jan. 2, 1838.

THE Stockholders in this Bank, are hereby notified that the ninth Instalment of Five Dollars on each Share, is required to be paid on the 1st day of May next.

And those Stockholders who are in default for

Instalments due, are informed that if payments of the same are not made before the 1st day of Feb. next, that steps will then be taken to forfeit their Stock in the manner prescribed by

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. T. SCOTT, Cashier. Jan. 4, 1838. - 1-tf.

NOTICE.

HAVE taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Chinn & Gaines, formerly (E. I. Winter's) and the greater part of the

Stock of Goods. Where I shell continue the business. My stock being well assorted, I invite a continuance of the custom of the old firm, as well as that of the

Jan. 4, 1837 .-- 1-tf.



GARDNER'S CELEBRATED

Vegetable Liniment.

THE most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Cuts or Wounds, Corks, Chafes or Galls, Film in the Eye, and every external complaint to which Horses are liable.

Also—For the Human Flesh, it exceis in the Also—For the Human Flesh, it excels in the cure of Burns or Scalds, Fresh Wounds, Rheumatic Pains, Swelling of the Glands of the Throat, in Croup, Ague in the Face, Ringworms and Tetters, Painful Tumors, &c.

It has also been recommended with signal success, by numbers of the most respectable Physicians in this city, for the Sore Throat attending Scarlet Force, so are alend the past winter.

let Fever, so prevalent the past winter.
CAUTION.

Persons wishing to purchase the article are particularly requested to call for it by its own name, "GARDNER'S VEGETABLE LINI-MENT," which will prevent the numerous frauds imposed upon them by substituting such names as "Gardner's Embrocation," "Gardner's Lotion," "Gardner's Nerve and Bone," &c. &c., which the proprietors find has been the case to a great extent.

GLASCOE & HARRISON.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Cincinnati. Sold by all Druggists and Traders in town and coun-

TESTIMONIALS.

NATCHITOCHES, Louisiana, June, 1836.

Messrs. Glascoe & Harrison, Cincinnati:
Gentlemen,—Having tried some of your
"Gardner's Liniment," (a few bottles of which
my brother procured for me whilst travelling,)
and being anxious of having some constantly and being anxious of having some constantly at hand for the use of my family, I herewith transmit you — dollars, and request that you send me its amount in Liniment. Please have it put up compactly, and forwarded with all possible despatch, to Major L. G. De Russy, U. S. Army, care of Messrs. Cortes & La Place, Merchants, Natchitoches.

I find pleasure in stating that the applica-

tion of this Liniment on several occasions, un-der my own eye, has satisfied me of its great value, aed shall have its use recommended in the Army, and neighborhood generally.
Your obedient serv't,
LEWIS G. DE RUSSY, U.S.A.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to send these few lines to you as an acknowledgment of the good effects which I have experienced in the use of Gardner's Liniment. As I esteem this article very highly, I am desirous that it should come more into use, and the public be thereby much benefitted. If my certificate could in the least induce any one to try it, I cheerfully hand it to you, to make what use of it you please. In June last, I went into the country with my family to live during the summer season. In clearing my garden from weeds, briars, &c., I got my hands very much scratched and poisoned.— They became greatly inflamed and swollen; the They became greatly inflamed and swollen; the pain which I experienced was excrutiating.

My wife tried every thing we could hear of, that was likely to be of use; but all was of no avail, and I began to despair of having them cured by any common process. When by accident my horse was badly hurt on the eye, a friend having seen him in this situation, told me that he would cure him in two days, with Gardner's Liniment. I consented, and he accordingly used it, when it soon had the desired effect. Having some left in the bottle, I thought effect. Having some left in the bottle, I thought of trying it on my hands, which I did, and to my astonishment and gratification, completely cured them by the use of another bottle!!! have also used it since in one instance for a severe burn, and found it superior to any thing which I ever tried, for its quickness in taking out the fire and alleviating the pain. I also can recommend it by experience in the cure of what is generally called 'chopped hands.' On the whole, I take pleasure in pronouncing it an invaluable article, and recommend every family to keep a bottle on hand.

Yours respectfully, JAMES CUTTER. Cincinnati, Feb. 10, 1835.

NEWPORT, Ky. July 28, 1834. I do with pleasure add my testimony in (avor of Gardner's Liniment; because in the summer of 1831, having about 12 horses, a part being place and Cincinnati, the remainder as coach -the greater part of them became badly chased or galled during the hot weather. I an plied to Jas. Gardner of Cincinnati, for a bottle of his Liniment, and used it, and in about two weeks' time, my horses were all sound and well. I can also recommend it as an invaluable medi-cine for Rheumatic complaints, Burns or Scalds, Cuts Wounds or Bruises, for I have used it in these complaints with great success.

Yours respectfully,
G. W. DOXON.

HAMILTON, O., June 8, 1834.

This certifies that I have for one year past used Gardner's Liniment, for the following such as cuts, bruises, sprains, burns and scalds rheumatic pains, inflammation in the limbs and joints, also tetters and ringworms. I have with great success used it on various kinds of sores on my horses.

AARON ROLLINS, CINCINNATI, July 24th, 1834.

SIR,—It has been my desire for a long time to make known to the public the good effects with which I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment; and pleased with the present opportuni-ty, I will testify that I have within these three years used fifty bottles of the said Liniment, and can safely pronounce it the best remedy for any sore, gall or chafe, bruise or sprain, cut, burn or scald of any kind, on man or horse, which has ever come within my knowledge I would not for any small consideration agree to do without it. I would recommend it to every person or family to keep a bottle on hand, that in case of Burns or Scalds, or Wounds, it

could be applied immediately.
Yours Respectfully,
GARRET DULHAGEN.

James Gardner. CINCINNATI, July 12th, 1834.

This certifies that I have within about three months past used four bottles of Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, and can say without hesitation, that it far exceeds any thing that I have ever tried in healing any kind of sores on horses. My long experience in the Livery Stable business has afforded an opportunity of finding out many valuable remedies, but I am willing here to acknowledge that the Vegetable Liniment s far ahead of any thing in the cure of horse flesh which I have ever discovered.

flesh which I have ever discovered.

S. LIPPENCOTT.

CINCINNATI, July 30th, 1834.

I hereby certify, that for three years past, I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, with perfect success in the numerous cases which unavoidably will happen in an extensive Livery Stable business—such as kicks, cuts, galls or chafes, scratches, sprains, film in the eye, callous or bunches caused by harness or saddle.

In my opinion it exceeds all other remedies ever invented, as an external application for horse flesh, and I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as an invaluable article, and ought to be used by every Livery Stable Keeper.

used by every Livery Stable Keeper.

ARTHUR MARTIN.

DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure I hand you

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-tf

my certificate in favor Gardner's Vegetable Liniment. I have used it repeatedly on horses or severe Bruises, Cuts, Chafes, Kicks—and particularly in one instance for a valuable Horse which was so severely corked as to render him apparently worthless. In this case I applied two bottles, and in two weeks time, he was as sound as ever. I have also used it effect-ually for the Film in the Eye. And as it respects myself, I can with much satisfaction state that I healed, with it, in a short time, a severe wound on my hand. I have recommended it to many persons and have heard of no com-

HENRY P. POWARS. Anderson Township, Ham. County, March

CINCINNATI, July 30th, 1834. This may certify, that we have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, for some months past, for various kinds of Sores and Wounds on Hores, and find it to exceed any other medicine that we have ever tried.

we have ever tried.

WM. WINTERS, JOSEPH BATES,

OREN FLAGG, GEO. SHELLY.

Or-Sold at Dr. S. C. Trotter's Drug and Chemical Store—Cheapside. Lexington Dec. 27, 1837.—52-tf.

THE TURF HORSE, COLUMBUS. BY OSCAR.

AVING made arrangements with Mr. Thompson, the owner of this thorough bred Stallion and breeder of fine stock and race horses, he will make his next season at my farm, 2½ miles from the City of Lexington, lying on the South side of the Turnpike Road leading from Lexington to Nicholasville, where every comfort and accommodation will be given that the country affords. All other parti-

culars made known in due time. G. E. GILLESPIE. Jan 11, 1838.—2-2m.

CLOVER SEED:

100 BUSHELS just received from Ohio, and have made arrangements for keeping a supply of the article during the season.

BEN. CRUTCHFIELD. Jan. 18, 1838.—3-3t.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing be-tween the undersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immeliately as further indulgence cannoe be given Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.

J. McCAULEY. THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of

GROCERIES,

Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors. J. McCAULEY

Nov. 18, 1836.—47-tf.

FEMALE EDUCATION

MR. HONFLUER, assited by his Lady and other competent Teachers, will open on January 3rd, 1838,

An Accademy for the Education OF YOUNG LADIES. Under the name of the LEXINGTON FEMALE

SEMINARY. He trusts to have it in his power so far to gain ne confidence of the community, that his resilence as a teacher in Lexington may be per-

The many schools in which he has taught in the U. States, and the opportunities he has had of observing the several methods of instruction in England and Fance, render him rather sanguine as to his capability of imparting a useful and accomplished education.

TERMS. Payable Quarterly in Advance. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT-for Reading, Wri-

Arithmetic, and Vocal Sacred Mu-\$6 00 per qr. or Department—including the above; with Botany, Ancient and Modern History, Use of the Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural History, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Grammar of Music, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c. \$10,00

FRENCH, DRAWING AND PAINTING-in all its branchs 10,00

LATIN AND GREEK, 10,00
LECTURES upon the Arts and Sciences occasionally, which the parents of the pupils are invited to attend. Classes for Adult pupils every Saturday.

MORNING, 9 O'clock. French,

"11 "Drawing and Painting Drawing and Painting, with their application to Botany, Ornitholo-

gy. &c. It will be observed that the terms for the French language are much below the ordinary price. The object of this is that it may be studied even by those in the Preparatory Department, and thus become the general language of the school true of the school true. the school two or three afternoons in each

Lex. Dec. 7th, 1838-51-tf.

DOCTOR CHINN

AS again resumed the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. His residence is on High-Street, and his Office at the Store of Messrs. Dunn & Bowman, next door to Leavy & Do-Lan. Any message left with them in his ab-sence, will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 27, 1837—62-3m.

UPHOLSTERING! Furniture and Chairs.





IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have en-

in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.

FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS

OREAR & BERKLEY

receiving direct from the Markets,
THEIR SUPPLY OF FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS; COMPRISING a general and handsome as-

Super and Extra Blue, Black, Invisible Dahlia, Brown, Drab, Claret, Polish & o tle Green, and Grey CLOTHS, Plain, Plaid, Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES

and CASSINETTS,
Super Silk, Velvet & Woollen VESTINGS,
Gro-de Nap, French & English MERINOES,
Super WELSH FLANNELS, (warranted not to shrink)
Damask, Irish and Barnsley NAPKINS and

TABLE DIAPERS, Huccoback, Birdeye and Russia TOWELING, Irish and Barnsley SHEETING, from 3-4 to 3 yards wide, IRISH LINENS, LAWN, & LINEN CAM-

BRIC, and LINEN CAMBRIC HAND-KERCHIEFS, Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS, Plain, Figured and Embroidered REP SILKS, (all colours)
GRO DE NAPS, HERNANI SILKS,

Cashmere, Silk. Thibet, Merino and Fancy-cut SHAWLS, Super CHALLA SHAWLS,

Super CHALLA SHAWLS,
Whitney, Maekinaw, Rose & Point BLANKETS, from 8-4 to 13-4,
Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS,
Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS,
PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND
MOROCCO SHOES & GAITER BOOTS.

Calf Boots and Shoes; Together with a great many other desirable and SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which they bind themselves to sell as low as any house in the city. They respectfully solicit an early call from their friends and customers, as they are determined to give general satisfaction by offering good articles and cheap bargains.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-tf

GROODRIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CRUTCHFIELD & TILFORD, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand-amongst which are some

WINES AND LIQUORS, He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city. He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of

Goods in his Line, Which he will offer for sale at the lowest m ket price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding BUSINESS.

Goods consinged to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his since thanks, and hopes by a strict dilligence for their interest, to merit and receive a con-BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837-51-tf.





THE Evening Car will hereafter leave Lexting, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Mental the Morning Car as usual at 6 A. M. H. McCONATHY. Rail Road Office, Nov. 13, 1836 .- 46-tf

CANDY'S TAVERN. (LATE M'CRACKEN'S.) Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has aken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED, TABLE GOOD. Bed Rooms Comfortable,

HORSES, WELLATTENDED TO: And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but

trusts that his endeavors to please will be crown-DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well

ecomodated, on reasonable terms Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837-46-tf



CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has bought T. W. POWELL'S interest

CABINET BUSINESS,

of every description on short notice, and ac-N addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description as an Upholstering and Window Blind Manufac tory; and in the absence of the subscriber, Mr. Mathers will attend to the sales, and receive orders which will be promptly executed A share of the public patronage is solicited.

HORACE E. DIMICK. WANTED—A few thousand feet of Cherry Scantling, suitable for Bedstead posts, 4½ or five inches square, for which a liberal price will

Lexington November 13, 1837,-46-tf

AND CASSINETTS! A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by
J. CHEW & CO.
No. 52, Marble Front.

Dec. 21, 1837.—51-tf.

TURF REGISTER, PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N

York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.
J. W. TRUMBULL, Agent for Lexington, Fayete Co. ept. 15, 1836--55-tf.

KENTUCKYSTEAM HAT FACTORY,

Corner of Main & Main-cross streets, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[Successor to BAIN & Top,] AS again put his MACHINERY in. to successful OPERATION, and is prepared to furnish his PUNCTU-AL CUSTOMERS with every variety of HATS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL at reduced pri-

Having declined dealing in HATTERS' FURS & TRIMMINGS. He hopes by devoting his sole attention to the successful USE of the many FACILITIES he has in MANU-FACTURING to produce an ARTICLE which in point of COLOUR, DURABILITY, and STYLE, will compare with any. JUST RECEIVED.

The Fall and Winter Fashions, for 1837,

of Gentlemens' Hats, which he thinks cannot fail to please thos who exercise a discriminating taste in that ve-

y essential article of dress. As CASH is a very necessary essential, his call upon those in arrears to him must be as imperious as the nature of the times require, more especially to those indebted to the late firm, as further indulgence cannot be given them.

N. B. Hissupply of ROCKCASTLE MILL.

STONES is kept up as usual.

Lexington, Oct. 25, 1837.—43-tf

BRISTLES! BRISTLES!!

SCALDED HOGS BRISTLES! WHE highest price, in Cash, will be given Tor clean combed [scalded] Hogs Bristles, at the Brush Manufactory of the Subscriber, ou Jordan's Row, opposite the Court-house.

JOHN LOCKWOOD. Doc. 7, 1837-49-tf.

For Rent,

WO ROOMS, in the house opposite the residence of Mr. Vertner, in this city nitable for School Rooms.

Apply to CLEMENT SMITH. Apply to C Dec. 21, 1837.—51-tf

TO THE AFFLICTED. WM ADAIR'S UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT TRUSS.

THAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the Hernia, Ruptures, or what is commonally called Bussen, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the appli-

cation of my Truss.

George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky Isaiah Plummer, do do John Moore's Negro man, Cythiana. Mr. Willis Lee, Bracken county, 23 years.
Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county.
Calab Bodden, Marco, Nicholas county. Caleb Redden, Mason county.

John Jacobs, 33 years, Maysville, Ky.

Jas. Inlow 68 years, Fleming county.

T. Daniel Clark's two sons Mason county

William Willowshy.

Willam Willoughby, Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming ounty.

Mr. Wm. Stratton, Shelby county, 58 years

Jno. Story, 62 years. Georgetown Ky.

Moffitt's son, Washington county.

Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county.

Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.

—Cahill's son Mason, county.

The above cases have all been cured, their ges varying from 4 to 68. The original certicates can at any time be seen in my posses-Several cures have been effected in from 19 to 90 days.

Letters addressed to me at Shawnee Run P

O., Mercer county, Ky., post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the ease will dmit. I will also sell rights to Counties or

WM. ADAIR. june 17, 1837-25-1y,

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF Looking-Glasses.

NO. 27 N Fifth street Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel-devoted exclusives ly to the business. Country Merchants are supplied at manufact turers' prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without ex-

OF THE And is now prepared to make FURNITURE LEXINGTON BREWERY,

BEGS leave to inform his old Customers, and the lovers of Malt liquor in general, that his BREWERY is now in a full state of pperation-and that every exertion in his power, will be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of Beer, Ale, and Porter. Customers from the adjacent towns will be

.

PNEW BEER

A N Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

August 10, 1837.—32tf

At Candy'S,

JUST RECEIVED FROM METCALFE'S BREWERY, LOUISVILLE.

Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-tf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Botanic Medicines:

DR. C. BLACK, respectfully informs his friends and former cust ers, and the public generally, that he has removed to Dr Cornell's old stand Limestone street, nearly opposite the Jail, sign of the Golden Mortar, where he may be found at all times, except when absent on professional N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, business. He has received a well selected and general assortment of

BOTANIC MEDICINES, All of which are warranted genuine. Diaphoretic, Composition, Spice Bitters, and Nervine, one dollar per pound. He makes and keeps constantly on hand, Anti-Syphilis or Puryfying Syrup-good for all cutaneous diseasesses of the skin and scorfulous diseases, &c. He is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. How-ARD's improved system of Estanic Medicine. Also, Dr. M. L. Lewis' stimulating linament,

an infalible cure for Croup, &c. April 25 1837-17-tf. HUEY & JONES. Merchant Tailors.

CORNER OF MAIN AND LIMESTONE STREETS. LEXINGTON, KY. HAVE just received from Philadelphia, A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS Suitable for Gentlemens'

wear;

SUCH as Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and various other colored CLOTHS; also,—Waterproof Cloths, (a new article) for Overcoating. Also, a very handsome assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, SILK and MERINO SHIRTS, LAMBS'-WOOL AND MERINO HALF HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPEND-ERS, AND BOSOMS. The above goods were selected with great care by one of the firm, and they feel confident that they will be enabled to give their friends and cestomers general sasis faction. Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-tf

55th Notice! DERSONS who know themselves, when they see this, to be indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully but earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts and notes. We mean

OREAR & BERKLEY. Lexington June 10,1837—24-tf.

VALUABLE AND TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;
UPERIOR to any other preperation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections. &c. BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH:

A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and dibilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT; An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises

Fresh Cuts, &c. MONTAGUE'S BALM; A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth. A supply of the above mentioned Medicine

kept always on hand and for sale by
S. C. TROTTER.
At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky
And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton Main street. August 3, 1837.—31-tf.

DR. CROSS

Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse next door to Gen. Combs' office. july 19, 1837, 22-tf

STRAY HORSE.

OT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexing-ton, on Friday, the 8th of last ton, on Friday, the 8th of last month, a Rusty Black Horse,

4 years old last spring, is not well broke, but has been rode: inclines to poce or rack when rod fast; carries his tail a little one-side; holds hi head up well when mounted; is in thin order no white mark recollected. He looks quite

tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands He is most probably taken up by some perso between Lexington and my house, on the Rail road, 10 miles from town. I will give \$5 reward and pay all reasonable charges for his de livery at the Stage Stables in Lexington, or a my house. MILUS W. DICKEY.
Oct. 4, 1837.—40-tf

LAW NOTICE.

Y Clients are informed, that in the cases generally which I was engaged n the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and Jassamine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by AARON K. WOOLLEY, Esq. who will the Court of Appeals an fort. My office s on close my engagements in those courts.

My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be attended to by my late partner Henny Humphayes, Esq. and by Aaron K Woolley and Madison C. Johnson, Esqs. in those in which they were not engaged against me.

DANL MAYES. Lexington, March, 4, 1837 10--tf EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber having sold his farm in Montgomery county, intends to return to

tra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses. would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Look-Merchants should give their orders for Look-bealth and comfort of its inmates. He is also making considerable additions to the house in making considerable additions to sturbed. offer comfortable accommodations to students from a distance. The School will commence on the 4th Monday in January next.—
The term will be divided into two Sessions of five months each. Tuition, bourding, lodging washing, fuel and candles, will be furnished at \$55 the Session, or \$100 for the whole term.—
The prices of Tuition for those residing in the neighborhood, will be made known on application to the Teacher. In said institution the following Arts and Sciences will be taught, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithemetic, English Gram-Customers from the adjacent towns will be supplied on the shortest notice. Distillers will be furnished with malt and hops at the lowest prices. Fresh Yeast at the Brewery.

JOHN R. CLEARY.

Lex., Nov. 2, 1837.—44-4m.

Reading, Writing, Arithemetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, and the Theory of Surveying. Those who may be disposed to patronise the School, will please make immediate application to said Eastin, or the Subscriber at his present residence, near Mountsterling,

Montgomery county.
THOMAS M. HART. November 10, 1837.—46-3m

REFERENCE—

Josiah Gayle, Esq., Lexington.

Beverly A. Hicks, La Fayette Seminary.

Thomas Faulconer, Esq., near Athens.

Dr. Joseph Kinnaird, near Chilesburg.



MR. RICHARDSON,

TEACHER OF DANCING, &c., &c. RESIDENCE Northwest side of Limestone above Short street—ACADEMY at BRENNAN'S HOTEL. Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.-43-tf

DOCTOR HOLLAND

AS removed his Office to Mainstreet, next building to Norton's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Courthouse. His residence is still at Brennan's Tavern. Lexsngton, Oct. 6, 1837 .- 41-14t

WANTED TO HIRE;

A GOOD SERVANT, that understands Cooking and Washing. One from the age of 35 to 40 years old would be preferred. and must be without children with her. For one of good character and qualifications a large price will be given. Enquire of the editor of

the Intelligencer. Lex. Jan. 11, 1838.—2-4t.

NOTICE. WISH to hire, for the present year, a few

Good
CHAIN SPINNERS, HACKLERS, AND
WEAVERS,
To work in a Bagging Factory.
THOMAS H. WATERS.
Lex. Jan. 25, 1838.—4-3t.

BLUE LICK WATER. FRESH supply of Blue Lick Water will be recived this day, by D. BRADFORD, 7th Sept. 1837.



JABEZ BEACH. A T his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first uality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey,

which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836---55--tf

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE **Insurance Company**

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL, **300,000** Dollars!



THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Cargoes against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse,

tage to call,"

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President. WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, Directors.

LEON'D. WHEELER A. O. NEWTON, Sec'ry. THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor. Lex Sept 23, 1836-58-tf

RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR. GEORGE R. M'KEE, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law. Fayette, Scott, Jessamine, and Wood-ford; also in the Federal Court and Court of

Appeals at Frankfort . Offic pper street 3d doorfrom Frazer's orner.

Lexington, June 9th, 25--tf.

HAVE resumed the orner. HAVE resumed the will attend the Fave

on Main wreet, Lexington, or's corner in sight of to OMAS M. HICKEY, a few doors above leading Court-House. March 2, 1837.

PLOUGH MARING & BLACK-SMITHING. THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on th shortest notice. The PLOUGH Montgomery county, intends to return to MAKING Business will be continued in all its oranches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,

JOHN HEADLEY,

BROWNING & HEADLEY. N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. B&H.

The Feather Renovator. S now prepared for executing all orders. It it is put up in the Frame House on Main Cross Street next door to Mr. Schooley's Bake

Beds will be received, Renovated and returned the same day. By the process used in this MACHINE, old and worn out Beds are cleansed and sifted of the dirt and dust, and the Feathers are rid of the odious and bad smell which they have acthe odious and bad smen which they have ac-cumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity. New Feath-ers are greatly improved by being cleansed of dust and animal oil of which all Feathers partake. By this process all moths, or other in-sects are destroyed.

Those who delight in comfortable sleeping, are invited to call and witness the operation. CALEB BROWN.

Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837--- 39--- 16